

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1859.

Oregon a State.

The Union says:-"The House of Representatives passed, on Saturday, without amendment, the bill of the Senate providing for the admission of Oregon as a State into the Union, by the decisive vote of 114 to 103. The affirmative vote was made up of the great majority of the Democratic members of the body, reinforced by a small number of Republican members, who had for the most part belonged originally to the Democratic party. The negative vote was made up of the great body of the Republican party, reinforced by a few Democratic members. The bill needs only the sanction of the President to become a law: and that it will promptly receive this can be the subject of no reasonable doubt."

The admission of Oregon makes the thirtythird State of the American Union, and adds two Senators and one Representative to the National Legislature, and three votes to the Electoral College in a Presidential election.

Mr. Stephens' speech, in conclusion of the debate on the bill granting the Admission, is represented, on all sides, to have been a very able and eloquent one. In the course of it he said:-

"For himself, he felt no danger from the number of free States; none at all. He professed nationality no further than it was founded in true patriotism. Principles were their protection, and whenever an aggression should be made upon his rights, the constitutional rights of the South, the solemn guarantees of the constitution, his position was resistance to the end, whether it came from the government or from any other quarter .-Our fathers and your fathers resisted aggres sion. If they could rise to right a wrong against a father or a mother, how much sooner would they be justified in rising for a like purpose against a brother? He trusted that day would never come. But he would not contemplate the future; he would do his duty at all times, and let the future take care of itself. The system of the federal government permitted each State to regulate these matters for themselves. That was the theory of the government-that Massachusetts, Ohio, should do as they please. That was the secret of a republic which the ancients had never discovered. It was a new doctrine residual to the secret of a republic which the ancients had never discovered. It was a new doctrine residual to the secret of a republic which the ancients had never discovered. It was a new doctrine residual to the secret of a republic which the ancients had never discovered. It was a new doctrine residual to the secret of t brought to light in the nineteenth century.'

In Washington, on Saturday night, after it was known that the bill had passed, a procession was formed, and headed by a band of music, paraded the streets, and called upon the President, the Vice President, and several of the Members of Congress. The President, in response to long and re

peated calls, appeared at a window. He presumed, he said, from this handsome demonstration, that the Oregen bill had passed .-It had not yet come to him, but when it did he rather thought that he should not yeto it. He sincerely congratulated them upon the advent of another sovereign State into the glorious Confederacy of Republics-a State, too, situated on the very shores of the Pacific, favored with a fine climate, an exuberant soil, and filled with tried and noble Democrats. The elevation of General Lane, who had proved himself a gallant soldier in war and a true statesman in peace, was also a fit subject for rejoicing. It was an honor that he had fairly deserved by his exertions to bring this new State into the Union. Expansion was in future the policy of our country; cowards alone feared and opposed it .-Thanking them for the honor paid him, Mr. Buchanan concluded by calling for Yankee Doodle, which was admirably performed by the Marine Band.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, responded briefly and happily. It did not amount to much in the United States to admit a new State, for that was done every year or two, and they expected to continue to do it, until we had a whole hemisphere dotted with new States, from the polar seas to the tropics. He confessed that he felt a deep interest in this question, in his limited sphere, and whenever he could he gave the bill a push. He did not doubt that the President would sign the bill on Monday next, and he expected then to swear both Senators in to stand by the Constitution. Being called upon to say something about Cuba he remarked that we talked too much and did too little. When England wished to do a thing she did it, and talked afterwards. If the Island of Cuba, insted of being placed at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, laid at the opening of the English Channel, England would take it in ten days. He was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. He would not rob for it, but he would act with any portion of his fellow-citizens in using all honorable means to acquire it.

We have news from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 26th of January. The steamship Washington, from Baltimore, for San Francisco, arrived there on the 25th ult., for a supply of coal. The Jamaica Legislature had passed a bill guaranteeing six per cent. interest on capital invested in the Marine Railway about to be laid down in Kingston harbor, and also a bill granting \$30,000 a year to any steam navigation company which will carry the mails between New York and Jamaica. The weather was very dry. The crops were backward and trade very dull at Kingston. Health of the island good. The town of Kingston was going rapidly to decay, and many buildings tottering to a fall.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, Serah B. Noble, aged 15 years, called at the National Circus, in relation to an advertisement for girls to perform in Cinderella .-Upon reaching the stage she was attracted to the cage in which the wild beasts are confined, and began to caress one of the tigers, which seized her by the left arm and lacerated it in a shocking manner, before it could be forced to let go its hold. So firmly were its jaws closed upon the limb that a crowbar had to be used to force the mouth open. It was found necessary to have the arm ampu-

A meeting of the Democrats of Culpeper is called, at the ensuing Court, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next General Assembly of Virginia.

The statistics of emigration for the port of New York for the ten years ending the 1st January 1859, and for the two principally day, the consideration of the Oregon bill was emigrating nationalities, the Irish and German, are as follows: Emigrants from Ireland would vote for the admission of Oregon. We append a newspaper summary of its from 1st January, 1849, to January, 1, 1859. were 876, 282; from Germany within the same period 805,564. The year of greatest emigration from Ireland was 1851, when also. But Kansas was not here; Oregon 163,256 persons arrived; the least was 1858, when only 25,075 came. The greatest emigration from Germany was in 1854 amountng to 176,986; the least was 1858 being only

The Washington States admits that "it is useless to deny that the party (democratic) in Virginia is more disorganized than at any period since 1840," and cites this fact "in explanation of the stir and animation now apparent among the opposition." And while it contends that "the democracy of Virginia are in no danger of defeat," and that "Mr. Letcher will be elected by the usual democratic majority," it candidly confesses that the majority "will be somewhat reduced, perhaps, from the enormous figure of 1856."

Rev. Bishop Kip, of San Francisco, was city, on horseback. The bridge was without side railing, and the horse stepping on a loose plank, became frightened, recoiled to water, which was four feet deep. The bishop during the struggle in the water, was kicked in the side by the horse, but not seriously injured, and both himself and the animal were promptly rescued.

A meeting of the alumni of William and Mary College, was held at Williamsburg, on the 9th inst., at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that the late destruction of the College of William and Mary, so far from interrupting, necessarily, the proposed anniversary celebration on the 19th instant, will only render the occasion still more interesting. The celebration will consequently

The Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, the Commissioner in charge of the Eastern Division of the New York Canals, strongly urges the substitution of timber for stone locks, not only on the ground of economy, but because they may be more speedily put in, and are equally serviceable. The reconstruction of ten lift locks mentioned in his report is estimated to cost, of stone, \$350,000, and of wood, \$112,000.

Governor Morgan's private secretary, in New York, is a wag. The other day a man, decidedly inebriated, walked into the executive chamber and called for the Governor .-"What do you want with him?" inquired the secretary. "Oh I want an office with a good salary-a sinecure." "Well," replied the secretary, "I can tell you something better for you than a sinecure—you had better try a "water cure." The inebriate vamosed!

Misapprehension exists among the press as to the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. W. H. English, from the Post Office Compress to pay postage on their exchanges. It in the constitution of Oregon, and yet the large quantity of wood on the wharf, at the is not proposed to change the present l that subject.

The Treasury Department has notified the executor of the late Col. Benton, of a judgment against the deceased, rendered in 1826, in favor of the United States, for \$7,000,-The government claims priority in payment. The executor will appeal to Congress for relief, on the ground of the insolvency of the

The bill now before the New York Legislature, to regulate the navigation of canals by steamboats, allows them to run at the rate of five miles per hour, and compels horse ment. boats to give way for their passage, under a penalty of \$5.

An extensive revival is progressing in the Presbyterian Church of Waynesboro, Albemarle. The Rev. Mr. Richardson, of that church, has been assisted during the last week by the Rev. J. Henry Smith, pastor of the Charlottesville Presbyterian Church.

Campbell P. White, esq., of New York, died on Saturday morning, after a brief illness. Mr. White was for many years a prominent merchant in New York, and formerly was one of its representatives in Con-

The dye-house attached to Mr. Jas. Crawford's woolen factory, near Northeast, Cecil county, Md., was consumed by fire on Wednesday night, together with 1,000 pounds of wool and 2,000 pounds of yarn. Estimated loss about \$3,000. Insurance \$1,500.

The Dawson farm belonging to the University of Virginia, lying about five miles south of Charlottesville, and containing 538 acres. was sold on Monday last, by Benson & Bro., auctioners, at \$36 per acre; Mr. S. W. Ficklin

The Washington States says:-"We have reliable information that it was determined at a recent Cabinet meeting, not to recall kins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Wood, Worten-Messrs. Dallas and Mason from their respec-

The grand jury of Savannah, have found true bills against Capt. Corrie and three of his men, of the yacht Wanderer, who are now

Dr. Woods, of Albemarle contemplating a trip to Europe in the Spring. has sold his fine Cleaveland Bay Stallion, Havelock, to Mr. James E. Pride, of Tuscumbia, Alabama.

The bill abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the Territory of Kansas, has been passed by its Legislature. Gov. Medary will doubt-

Committees of Investigation. Both the Committees of Investigation will report this week. A far worse condition of and Zollicoffer-103. things has been disclosed than was anticipated, or the newspapers have prefigured. It is shown by the Committee which is examining the accounts of Seaman, late Democratic Superintendent of Printing, that all the contractors under him were taxed a greater or less per centage, which was withheld from the bills, and a part of which was believed to be set aside for his use, and the rest divided among his confederates. The books of nearly every contractor, while kept regularly in all other respects, are interlined, pencilled with private memoranda, or disfigured with erasures, in all the transactions with Government, In many cases unexplained arbitrary figures are introduced to make amounts balance. Yesterday a difference of \$10,000

was discovered in one bill between the amount

of work ordered and paid. Yet with all

these and worse developments, the probe has

notoriously exists .- Balt. Am.

The Oregon Bill.

In the House of Representatives, on Satur-

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said that he When Kansas comes in the same manner, with no disorders and dissentions within her borders, he would be willing to admit her

There was not any possible connecwas. tion between the two, and he would not vote to establish any. Both would be free States. her admission. He could not vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylkind, which only tend to delay and embarrass the admission of Oregon. He thanked the gentleman and his Republican friends for opposing the bill. They stood unveiled, and had squared up and wiped out the Lecompton account of last session.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, made a personal explanation, and denied the charge contained in an Oregon paper, to the effect that he had been attempting to prevent the admission of Oregon, for the purpose of obtaining double

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said that there was no one who did not believe that the admisrecently crossing a high bridge, near that sion of Oregon was only a question of time. The idea of excluding her could not be entertained. He argued that the same rule ought to be applied in this case which was applied to Kansas. Gentlemen in favor of the edge, reared up and fell backward over the bill had said that Oregon was to come into the side, a distance of twelve feet, into the Union as a free State. Her constitution this transit, that the United States shall have did not give that evidence. If a slave were power to do so, so long as such military brought into Oregon, how was he to recover his freedom, for he could not sue in the courts of that State. A large portion of the trade the property of these negro merchants was illegally seized within the limits of Oregon. the spirit and intentions of the treaty. If any transit company whatever imposes exorhow, under the provisions of her constitution. could they recover possession? No State had a right to outlaw any race of people. It was contrary to all principles of republican government.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, was glad that he had an opportunity of showing the utter groundlessness of the charge made against the Democratic party last winter, that the party applied one rule of admission in one case, and a different rule in another. He held that the people of Oregon could justly lay claim to admission, under previous ordinances and compacts. If the Republican party had believed that their opponents had wrong in regard to Kansas, why should they now attempt to pursue the same course, and keep a free State out of the

Union? Two wrongs could not make a right. Mr. S. discussed the question of population, and held that if Oregon had but sixty thousand inhabitants, she had a right to come in under the ordinance of '87. He fully believed that her population amounted to one hundred thousand.

Gentlemen on the opposite side of the House had found fault with the constitution of Oregon, because it excludes free negroes and disables them from suing in the courts. The political friends of those very gentlemen framed the Topeka constitution, which makes the same provision.

It had also been argued that a slave taken to Oregon could not recover his freedom in the courts, because he was prevented from bringing a suit for the purpose. This argument was not valid, for the constitution of slave was not denied the opportunity of suing | foot of

suffrage, and held that a State has a right to incendiary. confer on aliens all the rights and privileges of citizenship, including that of suffrage. Mr. S. alluded to the idea advanced by his Southern friends, that no more free States should be admitted. It was not fair-it was not just. Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall. He referred in eloquent terms to the advancement of the country during the last few years. He hoped that all the amendments to the bill would be voted down. The bill needed no amend-

Mr. S. spoke of the popular opinion that Congress is degenerate. He did not believe it, and reminded the House of the great and riors. good men who were still living. If it was believed that Congress is not characterized by ability and patriotism, let it be shown to-

day that such is not the case. The speech of Mr. Stephens was received with great applause from all sides of the House.

Various attempts were then made to amend the bill-to refer it, &c .- but they all failed, and the bill was finally PASSED, by the following vote :--YEAS,-Messrs, Adrain, Ahl, Arnold, Atkins.

Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Billinghurst, Bocock, Bowie, Branch, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Case, Caskie, Cayanaugh, Chapman, Clark of Missouri, Clay, John Cochrane of New York, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Corning, Cox, Cragan, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Curtis, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dimmick, Edmundson, Ellott, English, Florence, Foley, Foster, Gartrell, Gillis, Greenwood, Gregg. Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Howard, Horton, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Kilgore, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Leiter, Letcher, Maclay, McKibbin, McRae, Marshall of Illinois. Mason, Miller, Montgomery, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Nichols, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps of Missouri, Phelps of Minnesota, Phillips, Powell, Rengan, Reiley, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of Illinois, Single ton, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Tennessee, Stephens. Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Talbot, Taylor of Louisiana, Thayer, Vallandigham, Ward, Watdyke, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennes-

NAYS .- Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Bingham, Blair, Bonham, Boyce, Brayton, Bryan, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Clarke of New York, Clawson, Cobb, Clark B. Cochrane of New York, Covode, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Dowdell, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Giddings, Gillman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris, Haskin, Hill, Hoard, Houston, How ard, Keim, Keitt, Kellogg, Kelsey, Knapp, Leach, Lovejoy, McQueen, Marshall of Kentucky, Matte-son, Miles, Millson, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse of Maine, Morse of New York, Mott, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Scales, Shaw of North Carolina, Sherman of New York, Shorter, Smith Virginia, Spinner, Stallworth, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thompson, Tompkins, Trippe, Underwood, Vance, Wade, Walbridge, Wal-Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Wilson, Woodson,

Marine Corps.

The following promotions have been made in the marine corps, in consequence of the line of steamers in the Gulf of Mexico. decease of the late Brevet-Brigadier General Henderson, and the commissions issued to the

Major James Edelin to be Lieutenant Colenel, vice Lieutenant Colonel Harris promoted to the Colonel, Commandant. Captain Benjamin Macomber to be a major, to fill the vacancy occasioned by major Edelin's promotion, First Lieut. John C. Grayson to be a captain, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Captain Macomber's promotion, Second Lieutenant, Edward Jones, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Lieutenant Grayson's promo-tion. Lucien L. Dawson has been appointed a Second Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Lieut. Grayson's promotion. Fredhardly entered the mass of corruption which | erick N. Wise, of Kentucky, has been appointed a purser in the Navy.

Treaty With Nicaragua.

We learn that the Government received official information on Saturday of the final ratification by Nicaragua of the Cass-Irisarri Treaty, negotiated in this city last year.

By this treaty the Republic of Nicaragua oncedes to the United States, and to their citizens and property, the "right of transit to the association on the payment of \$200,000, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the territories of that Republic on the whole amount be paid on the 22d of Febany route of communication, natural or ar-He found Oregon here, and would vote for tificial, whether by land or by water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be vania, [Mr. Grow,] nor for any others of the used in the same manner and upon equal terms by both Republics and their respective citizens; the Republic of Nicaragua. however, reserving the right of sovereignty over the same.'

The United States agree to extend their protection to all such routes, and to guaranty the neutrality of the same. They also agree to employ their influence with other nations to induce them to guaranty such neutrality and protection.

Nicaragua engages also to establish a free port at each extremity of the transit for to Mr. Washington, in addition to the \$10, nerchandise and effects in transitu.

Troops and munitions of war can be caried by the United States across this transit. The Postmaster General is authorized to onvey the mails across this transit by con-

Nicaragua agrees that in case she should protection may be considered necessary.

Any company establishing a transit comnunication though Nicaragua is only entiof Hayti was in the hands of blacks, who em- | tled to the protection of the United States so ployed blacks to navigate their vessels. If long as it fulfils the purposes and adheres to any transit company whatever imposes exorbitant tolls or otherwise misconducts itself. the protection of the United States can be withdrawn upon due notice being given to Nicaragua.

The rights and privileges guarantied by this treaty cannot be infringed by the terms of any transit contract, any charter or grant infringing upon these rights and privileges being essentially null and void; and by the same article the protection of the United States is withheld from any transit company until they shall make the terms and conditions of this treaty, in effect, a portion of their charter, as fully as if it had been embraced in the original grant.

It is further "provided that nothing herein contained (i. e. in the treaty) shall be construed either to affirm or deny the validity of any of the said contracts."

Any transit company which may be established is forbidden to pay or declare dividends exceeding fifteen per cent. per annum. The ensuing article declares that nothing in the treaty shall effect the rights of Costa

Rica to a free passage in the river San Juan. It is understood that a similar treaty was negotiated here on the part of England by her minister, Sir Wm, Gore Ousely, and the Minister of Nicaragua, which is probably also ratified; so that we may hope to hear no more of the diplomatic bickerings and threats of war about Central American "difficulties" with which the public ear has been dinned and the patience of peaceable people sorely tried for a year or two past .-National Intelligencer.

Seventeenth street, was burnt last for his freedom. The courts were open to night about twelve o'clock. Loss byween six and Maclay. and eight thousand dollars, on which there Mr. S. also discussed the question of alien is no insurance. The fire was the work of an

Sr. Louis, Feb. 13.-A bill appropriating \$1,000, and authorizing the employment of counsel for the defence of Mr. Doy and his son, who are charged with abducting negroes from Missouri, and who are now in jail at Platte City, Missouri, was passed in the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, on the 7th inst., without opposition. Sr. Louis, Feb. 12.—The New Mexican

mail of the 23d has arrived. The California mail from Stockton was overdue at Santa Fe, and the contractors were uneasy. The mail party has to run the gauntlet of the Navajoe Indian villages, containing some 8,000 war-

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—The first match for a two mile race for \$2,500 a side, came off today, in which the horse Planet beat Hennie Farron. A second race for the citizens purse was won by Tar River, beating several

erack nags from Savannah. Boston, February 12th.-William P. Roach keeper of a liquor store here, and who was indicted for manslaughter, in killing ex-purser Samuel V. Hunter, will be brought up

for trial during the coming week. NEW YORK, February 12th .- The United States mail steamship Cahawba sailed this afternoon, for New Orleans and Havana. with 24 passengers for the former port and 56 for the latter. She also took out \$20,000 in specie for New Orleans.

Albany, Feb. 12 .- A man named Bartholomew, in the employ of Thompson's Express was this morning arrested, charged with robing the mails at the Albany postoffice, by Holbrook, government agent.

LANCASTER, O., Feb. 12.—The steam flourng mill of Wm. Latta was blown up yesterday the explosion of a boiler. Loss between \$3,000 and \$4,000. No lives lost.

Acknowledged his Crime.

Jno. Johns, alias Samuel Turner, whose arrest was noticed last week, upon suspicion of having committed a rape and attempted murder on a girl in Delaware, last summer, is still in Parkersburg (Va.) jail awaiting the proper requisition. It may be interesting for the public to know that he has confessed his crime, which the News of that place says was done in the following way: An old schoolmate and acquaintance paid him a visit in the jail .-Turner at first pretended not to recognize him, when his visitor reasserted his acquaintance with him, and said, if it was really he, the name, "Samuel Turner," with a figure below it, would be found traced with India-ink on his arm. Sheriff Harwood, who was present, advanced to search him, when Turner at first drow back, but finding resistance useless, acknowledged his identity, and bared his arm, when the name was plainly to be seen. He afterwards confessed his participation in the act, but denied any criminal intent or deed He has also since acknowledged that he would have killed the officer if he could, rather than have been arrested. He is now heavily ironed, and will be so closely watched as to render escape comparatively hopeless,

The Senate Post Office Committee have agreed to report in favor of establishing a

MORE MUSIC.—Just received, several hundred pieces, some entirely new and pretty You can get anything you want in the Music Department in Alexandria at us reasonable rates as anywhere else. You shan't stop singing if I can prevent it—So just call in and get a supply, at JOHN H. PARROTT.

DETTER THAN USUAL .- Daily expected, a supply of best English HORSE SHOE IRON, being a much better article than is usually sold in this market—to be sold at the old price.—Also, now in store, PLOUGH PLATES, best Blister Steel, and Carriage Bolts, all of which are for sale at lowest cash prices.
feb 15 GEO. T. BALDWIN.

CASKS Hibbert's London Porter, Brown Stout, O and Pale Ale, in pints—just received, and for sale by [feb 14] JOHN A DIXON. and fairly incised, has proved fatal.

The Mount Vernon Purchase

Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union has just put forth "an appeal to the citizens of the United States," which is at once loquent and terse. The property, it will be recollected including the mansion, tomb, and 200 acres of the grounds, is to be transferred all interest on said sum to be remitted should ruary, 1859. In addition to this, the women of America have assumed the vast responsibility of the collection of \$300,000, which will be necessary for the repairs, improvements and preservation of the estate. Of the result of their efforts, so far the patriotic lady regent, Ann Pamelia Cunningham says: By their exertions the association has

larged from nine States to twenty-six. Its boundaries extend from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Florida. Twenty-four vice-regents have entered upon the duties in their respective States. Through their indefatigable efforts, and those of their generous ally—the Hon, Edward Everett—the treasurer of the association has been enabled to pay 000 paid on signing the contract, the first instalment of \$57,000, due on the 1st of January, 1859, with the interest thereon; \$10,000 on the 14th of December, the 58th anniversary of Washington's death; \$5,000 on the oth of February, and \$10,000 on the 11th of February, instant, making \$25,000 on the seond instalment of \$41,666,66; due on the 22d of February, 1860; which, in addition to the \$15,000 invested by the association, makes upwards of \$117,000 reported to the regent up to date. Additional sums are known to be collected in various parts of the

The report adds: But prosperous as the association has een; entering upon a new year with high hopes and renewed zeal, determined to press onward until the goal is attained-it is evident from the statement now made that Mt. Vernon cannot be secured by it to the nation on the day anticipated, without immediate and simultaneous action by the whole coun-

try. The appeals of the officers of the assoiation have been scattered broadcast over the land. Official reports each month have reminded my countrymen how rapidly time was passing. And now the day draws nigh on which it is so confidently expected that the great American people will redeem the pledge made by confiding woman. But ten lays remain, before an anniversary to which all eyes are turned as the expected and appropriate time when she will reap her reward in triumphantly vindicating a nation's honor, and inaugurating the birth-day of republican gratitude. Shall she fail Will a people possessing untold wealth, numbering over ten millions of adults, from whom the contribution of three cents each would bestow \$300,000, consent to record on the anniversary of his birth that we are unworthy to have received a Washington.

The Committee of Ways and Means.

The committee of Ways and Means acted lefinitely on Friday, upon the Tariff. Mr. Winter Davis submitted a written proposition, that, inasmuch as there was no majority in the Committee in favor of any particular measure, the Chairman should be authorized to report a bill, and Mr. Phillips to move his amendment or substitute, and the minority theirs, offering at the same time, to allow nays, as follows: -

Ayes-Messrs, Davis, Morrill, Howard Nays-Messrs, Phelps, Dowdell, Crawford,

Letcher and Phillips. Only one Democrat, it will be seen, voted in the affirmative. Mr. Phelps said he would have favored the motion, but that he wanted the Treasury note and Tariff separated which the Committee had decided against on a preious occasion. After this vote, Mr. Phillips moved that the facts be reported to the House and the Committee asked to be discharged, but it failed. A Special Committee may be asked in the emergency.—Balt. Am.

The committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives had a protracted and animated meeting at Washington on Saturday last.

Mr. Davis (Md.,) had at a former meeting offered a resolution that the tariff bills of Messrs, Phelps, (Mo.,) Morrill, (Vt.,) and Phillips (Pa.,) should be reported in that order, in connection with the bill agreed on, authorizing the extension of the Treasury note law; which motion was voted down. Mr. Phillips made a similar motion, reve

sing the positions of Mr. Morrill's and his own bill, which was not agreed to, the repub lican members voting against it. The struggle seemed to be as to the position

of the two bills of Messrs. Phillips and Morrill, about which they cannot agree. A motion was made that Mr. Phelps might

eport his treasury note bill, without any tariff proposition or bill, which was voted out Mr. Phillips expressed his anxiety that something should be done, and as the mem-

bers of the committee could not be expected to assent to things to which they were really opposed, he suggested that Mr. Morrill night take charge of the whole matter, and report to the House that the committee could not agree, and have it discharged from the consideration of the subject, and so let it go before a select committee, of which Mr. Morrill could be chairman.

Mr. Davis (Md.,) said that Mr. Phelps, the hairman of the committee, ought to do this, and he moved to substitute his name for that of Mr. Morill.

Before the vote was taken on this, the committee adjourned until Monday morning, the three opposition members and Mr. Phillips voting against the adjournment.

The "Strange Disease."

The appearance of a strange disease at Providence, R. I., has been noticed. A communication to the Journal of Commerce signed "John Gaul Rosman," says: This affect tion, apparently of recent appearance in Providence, is, it seems to me, identical with the "Malignant Pustule" (Pustule Maligne) familiar to the French, the origin of which is lisputed. Some claim that it is the result of contact with the virus from the disorganized material collected in animals destroyed by malignant diseases, others, that the gaseous effluvia and mephitic emanations rising from decayed animal and vegetable matter, produce it by absorption. Collected information shows that both of these origins are traceable. From its similarity, it has been mistaken

or malignant Erysipelas. The only curative neasures thus far employed have been free incision through the entire tissue involved, and cauterization either with lunar caustic or the actural cautery. A number of cases have occurred in Brooklyn,-some terminating fatally. Concerning it, there is but little written in

the English language. There may be more is lated articles in print, but I have met only with one, a small pamphlet, giving a glossary of its gene alcharacter, and a synopsis of some cases successfully treated, The pustule seeks the vicinity of some

nucous surface, as the lining of the eyes, nose and mouth, spreads towards that to which it is nearest, involving it. It is found more rarely on the body than on the face and In the experience of a celebrated surgeon

of your city, no case, seasonably discovered

Important from Haytı.

The 22d of February. The Regent of the Downfall of Soulouque-The Haytien Empire Abolished A Republic Proclaimed. It was stated on yesterday that Emperor Soulouque, at Hayti, had been compelled to abdicate and take refuge under the British flag in Jamaica. His Haytien Majesty will henceforth be entitled to add to his imperial title of Faustin the First, that of Faustin the last. The New York Commercial

From the accounts before us it appears that the revolutionary leader, and now President of the Haytien Republic, entered Portau-Prince, the capital of Hayti, on the after noon of January 15, without any opposition; his forces surrounded the Emperor's which contained himself, family and staff, whom Geffrard made prisoners, but immediately and magnanimously transferred to the protection of the French legation, lest they should suffer from the the violence of the revolutionists. The capital was illuminated that evening in honor of the event, and General Geffrard addressed the people from the Exchange.

The revolution has been accomplished about three weeks, and was commenced under apparently most inauspicious circumstances, Gen. Geffrard being at first joined only by his son and two others, one of whom was not a Haytien but a Frenchman. We have no authentic evidence that even one life has been lost in conflict, the revolutionary general seeming to have relied mainly upon the Emperor's unpopularity and the general dissatisfaction for success in his movement, and in that he has not been disappointed. Intelligence of the formal installation of the President has not yet reached us, but it follow as a matter of course. Let us hope that this time the Haytiens will adhere to a republican form of government.

General Geffrard had been solemnly pro claimed President of the Republic of Hayti, and General Soulouque condemned to be judged before the High Court of Justice, on several accusations, as follows:

The departmental committee, sitting at Gonaives, considering that General Soulouque had abused the power which had been conferred upon him-shedding innocent blood profusely. Considering that General Soulouque has perjured the national faith in upsetting the institutions by which he was invested with the authority, he is in consequence deprived of his privileges, for having: 1. Filled the prisons with citizens, without

2. Embezzled all the funds in the General

3. Embezzled the produce of the fifth part

4. Embezzled the produce of the sale of nagogany taken from the public lands.

5. Ordered the secret issuing of treasury bills to his own profit. 6. Organized a high-handed plunder upon the coasts by the marine, misdeeds which have compromised the honor of several Haytiens and of many strangers, in preventing them from answering to their engagements.

Government Expenditures.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, brought forward his resolution that the President be instructed to request the Heads of the Departments to prepare their estimates for 1860 on a basis not exceeding \$50,000,000, exclusive of the interest on the public debt. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Trumbull

replied to Mr. Davis. He thought that Congress was the proper judge of what was re quisite for the country-if nine millions of iollars were sufficient for the army defence of this country in 1850, and seven millions for the navy, it is enough now. Mr. Douglas said the desirability of economy is undeniable, but the only practicable question is how to accomplish anything in the brief remainder of this session. It appeared to him that the best way is to trust to the Chairman of the Committee of Finance (Mr. Hunter,) to make any retrenchment that the public service will permit. The Chairman has been some ten or fifteen years at the head of that Committee, and knows every item and under what law it is appropriated, and his vigilance is such that no item escapes his attention. Let him say where a reduction can be made, and by the next session we will have reports on Collins, Armstead which to act. It seemed to him (Mr. Douglas) that retrenchment may be made in more than one department in the army, navy, and post office, especially the last named. An objection to Mr. Gwin's proposal for a committee composed of the Chairmen of various Davis, Leanna Mrs committees is, that as it would be composed of men all of one political side, it would seem

like a whitewashing committee. Mr. Gwin moved to refer the subject to a elect committee composed of the Chairmen of the various committees.

Mr. Hunter as chairman of the Finance Committee, objected. It was impossible for him, as his time was wholly occupied in the Finance Committee. Mr. Turnbull, consided the Army and

Navy as useless, and said he was in favor of reducing them 50 per cent. Mr. Wilson supported Mr. Johnson's resolution, and hoped it would receive the support of the Senate without an amendment. The Executive department had taken the lead in extravagant expenditures. He did

no army or mayy, but it is certain that great extravagance exists in their management, especially in the dock yards. Mr. Davis, defended the army and Navy, and maintained that they were necessary at or near their present strength. Gentlemer had no right to charge extravagance unless prepared to lay their hand on specific acts. Mr. Chandler said he was prepared to lay

not agree with Mr. Turnbull, that we needed

his hand not only on extravagance but crime. He read from the Navy list to show the im nense number of naval officers on shore, and the few affoat. He also declaimed against the army as the gulf which swallows up the Mr. Davis replied-Mr. Johnson, revenue. of Tenn., urged that the vote be taken on the

resolution. Mr. Iverson, as a point of order, called for the special order, namely the private calen-Twenty men were ready to spring from the floor to discuss the resolution, and was it likely that a resolution like this, inclosing the whole expenditure and policy of the administration would be passed.

The Senate, thereupon took up the private calendar and passed several private bills.

protective tariff, says:-"We trust that the

members of Congress from the South, will

stand firm, and will rule out of all political

The Tariff. A VOICE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA .- The Charleston Mercury, upon the question of a

or party association every man and any whig which may join the black republicans in this flagrant device of sectional plunder." same warning authority, futher remarks that 'already Southern Presidential aspirants, with their retainers and followers have sought to sustain and keep in affiliation the traitor Douglas and his Northern clan, but that, protective tariff men included, we trust the State Rights men in Congress will repuditate such allies, and purge the party of their corrupting presence and association." This demand for mere "purging, when the party has already been purged to the verge of the grave, is a very severe one. The party wants a tonic. Cuba will do; and even an incidental protective revenue tariff may strengthen the backbone of the party. In default of these specifics, it must be turned over to the undertaker. We agree with our Charleston cotemporary, however, upon the main point-that when the party ever they may be, it were better that it to 10 P. M. In Alexandria from 3 to 6 P. has ceased to be true to its principles, whatceased to exist .- N. Y. Herald.

Remarks of Mr. Frederick G. Skinner, of Rappahannock County, at the Whig Convention at Richmond.

Mr. Skinner being called upon to address

the Convention, said: -"At the instance of

my colleagues, I will crave the indulgence

the Convention, while I say a very leg

words, for the County which we have the

honor to represent in this body. Rappalan,

nock responds freely-fully-heartily

every resolution, and to every act of the Convention. If, seated among the moun tains, far remote from the great avenues commerce, and of travel, she has her made that material progress on which many more favored Counties in the State so just pride themselves, that remoteness has a been without its advantages, for it has redered her in a degree inaccessible to the and of the demagogue and the party back, and the political integrity of her people, be the Whigs, Americans, or Democrats, is still uncorrupted. The same indomitable energy the same love of independence, which pelled our hardy ancestors to convert rugged hills into verdant pastures, and sub ject our teeming vallies to the dominion of the plough, still glows with undiminishardor in the bosoms of their decendants The memory of the lessons taught us by the great men, whose noble effigies, carved the hand of genius, stand on yonder mon ment, will remain green in the hearts of our children's children, when the enduring bronze in which those effigies are cast, shall have fallen to dust beneath the corroding touch of time. The first, and the best lessed taught us by those venerated fathers of the Commonwealth, was, never to despair of the Republic. We, of Rappahannock, as passed contests will show, have never despaired we have encountered defeat upon defeat, ver Antæus like, we arise with strength renewal after every fall, and more than ever determined to assert that political faith, which eventually must triumph; for it marches in the panoply of invincible truth.

True, sir, there have been defections from our ranks; we now meet as enemies in the very van of our foes, men, whom we were once proud to honor, as among the ablest champions of the cause-yet, sir, our allegiance remains unshaken. As farmers, we know that defective fruit will fall immature and worthless from the parent stem. The sloughing of rottenness and corruption, is an indication of healthy action in the political as in the physical body. Sir, County after County, District after District, may fall away from the true faith; look then to Rappahannock, and there you will still desery the oriflamme of the great Whig party, the banner of Harry Clay, in sunshine and in storm, still gallantly streaming on the breeze, pair ed to the mast, there to abide, as long as an honored fragment remains-for all history teaches that the last hope of patriotism and liberty, has ever been found in the brave hearts and stalwart arms of free mountaineers, and their last refuge, where the eagle builds her eyrie, among the mountain

Mr. President, when we return to our homes, to put in practice the wise and pe triotic precepts, inculcated with so much el quence in this assembly-at the signal to action—to the Slogan of "Rappahanned Virginia, and the Union?" echoing and reechoing from peak to peak-every mountain -overy valley, and every glen, will pur forth its contingent, to swell the ranks opposition to the party which now holds our dear old Commonwealth in its fatal embrace

IST OF LETTERS remaining in the Po-January, 1859. Persons calling for Letters in the

list, will please say they are advertised Anderson, Mary J Mrs Arnold, W A Ball & Co, C P Blate, Elizabeth Miss Bucklin, Edward Cap Brown, Francis Miss Bryan, George Bayliss, John Butler, James Baker, Maria A Beacham, Mary A Miss Barry, P Brent, John M Clark, George Carroll, Mary M Mrs Conner, Mr Cochrane, Peter Cole, Thomas

Corn. Thomas

Davis, Julia Miss Denham, David Dyer, Oratio Eiden, James S

Foreman, George Mrs Finney, Mr Ford, Samuel Graham, Mary Mrs Henderson, Delphia Mrs Hall, Francis

Huguely, George F

Mitchell, William E.

Henry Jas & Co. M Huske, John D Hunt, William Hulls, Margaret Mr-Jones, Nelly Keys, Alexander Kelley, Edward Keys, John A

Lynch, Morrise Lee, Elizabeth McQuinn, Lucy Mr Monroe, John W Marcellus, H W Moore, Joseph V Murphy, John Molair, John S Mussey, Kissey Mis-Moore, Susan J Mr.

Norries, James Norriss, John L. O'Brien, James Omohundro, Win H Owens, R J Phillips, George

Mitchell, William

Phillips, John Penn, William Pumphrey, S Pharo, Samuel J Capt Richardson, Elvira Rock, Daniel Rennoe, John

Roland, William H. Smith, Betsey Mrs Smith, R W Smith, Wm H Stillwell, T H Steers, Louisa Miss Sweeney, Michael Stephens, J E Shoup, John C Strang, James Capt Schemelio, Joseph P

Stunrt, Charles of Sullivan, Dennis Sloan & Caldwell, Messrs Sleigh, Catharine Simon, Annetta Miss Thomas, Frances Mo-Toliver, Charles (col'd) Tiler, George Turner, J B Townsend, J J J Mrs Thompson, Wm II

Tripplet, Jane Mrs formerly known as Van Ware, Elkanah Watts, Ellen M Miss White, Mary F Mr. Wilson, John F Watson, S F

Whitaere, Mary Watson, - Warner, A B (M. D. feb 15-1t DRIVATE AND SELECT DANCING DEMY, AT STOTT'S HALL, Corner of Per sylvania Arenne and 7th street, on TIESIAN THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and at 19th NIX HALL, curner of King and Royal Alexandria, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAY FRIDAYS. PROFESSOR ANTONIO. First Introducer, and only real reputed Test the MODERN DANCES, respectfully infer

citizens of Alexandria, that he will keep of FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY, BI Parents who would like to have their chi ART OF DANCING, will gain the worth solicitude. All the most popular Dances are now fashionable in Paris, London, and York, will be taught by him in a single coars 24 lessons. Prof. ANTONIO'S noble and grad style of Dancing, adopted in the European sale American fashionable circles, can only be taugh

by bim. Hours of Instruction in Washington and Ladies, from 3 to 5 P. M.; Gentleme